a. Urbanization

166 177 369 The Bambara, who are essentially agriculturalists, have no cities. All the cities owe their origin to the Whites and were created for commerce, administration, industry, banking, and education. But the city has exercised the same attraction on the Black peasant as it has on the French one. This taste for city life has been made easier to indulge by the creation of railroads and roads. Cities, such as Bamako, are invaded by ever-increasing populations who leave the bush and the close-knit community to create a de-tribalized mob which adapts more or less well to a European economic organization. Thus, the industrial equipping of Africa tends to transform the native artisanry, because the industrial establishments of the European type require a specialized [77] labor force that will adopt French work methods and economic life. It is in this way that the railroad yards at Thiès were created, as well as the industries of construction in solid materials, the quarries, the brickyards, the limeworks of Bamako, Mopti, and Ségou, and the food industries: icehouses, waterworks, the cotton gins of Koutiala and Sikasso. Industrialization is just beginning in the Bambara country, but the European form of economic organization has spread widely even where native work methods exist, leading, as a result, to economic individualism.

b. Development of Large-scale Agricultural Exploitation

177 241 473 Agricultural exploitation itself has been radically transformed in certain regions. Side by side with food crops which vary according to the needs of the community and which are cultivated in the traditional extensive manner, an intensive monoculture of money crops has developed with peanuts, rice, cotton, etc. This has been made possible by modern techniques of agricultural exploitation: experimental gardens, centers of scientific research, creation of pilot sections, scientific management of the plains. This development has led to the creation of such organizations as the C.G.O.T. in Casamance, a company for diversified economy whose initial capital was underwritten by the State and by professional processors of fatty substances. This company clears and de-stumps the great forest brush with heavy tractors, bulldozers, treedozers, and strumpers [de-stumpers ?] in